## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SPUICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway. - SECRETS WORTH

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- THE STREETS OF NEW NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-ROOKWOOD BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—TAMING A TARTAR—JACK

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE SHAMROCK. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.-Tun Live Is WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-HAMLET.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—Two Mannoth Fat Women—Living Shelaton—Dware—Learned Seal.—Grand Profacle—Farins, Tim Haves, &c.—Day and Evening.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - HAMLEY SALLE DIABOLIQUE, 585 Broadway. -- ROBERT HELL HARLMONIN SANTA CLAVA

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE, HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street.—EQUISTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC ENTRYAINMENTS.—HARLEQUIN

TURKISH HALL, 720 Brondway. - OSCANYAN'S ORIENTA AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway. -BALLETS VANNUCHUS MUSEUM, 600 Broadway.-Moving Wax

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

New York, Saturday, January 14, 1865.

#### THE SITUATION.

We publish this morning Generals Butler's, Weltzel' and Ames' reports of the late expedition against the rebel works on Cape Fear river, North Carolina, together with some interesting correspondence which passed be tween Generals Grant and Buttler prior to the sailing of the expeditionary force from Hampton Roads, throwing much light on the initial movements of this enterprise. Very interesting despatches from our correspondents in

Savannah, dated to the 8th inst. were brought us by the iship Arago, which arrived here yesterday morning Affairs in the city are reported as remaining quiet and unchanged. Very exciting stories had come in to the of. fe t that in a number of the interior counties of Georgia a majority of the citizens had proclaimed, at elections held for the purpose, in favor of the United States government, and raised the national flag; that Governor Brown had disbanded the State militia and was heading this Union movement, and that war of the most relentless character between the loyal and secession inhabitants was imminent. These stories, however, need confir Nearly all the traders in Savannah had oath of allegiance. There was still great suffering for necessary provisions among the poor of the oity, as well as to a considerable degree among the General Sherman's entire army was being reclothed and re-equipped as rapidly as possible. The Fifteenth corps had already donned its new habiliments. and had had a grand review, presenting a fine appear ance. One of our correspondents has exhumed some amusing and instructive documents showing the endeavors of prominent secessionists in the early part of the re

Mr. Henry S. Foote, of Mississippi, who a short time ago delivered a speech in the rebei Congress, bitterly denatory of Jeff Davis and the whole rebel govern ment, and then resigned his seat, was captured a few days since at Occoquan, only fifteen miles from Alexandria, Virginia, by rebel cavalry who had been sent in pursuit of him At the time he was endeavoring, in company with his wife, to make his escape from Rebeldom, and had, in fact, got within the Union lines, when, owing to an unavoidable delay on his part, Jeff.'s emissaries were enable to overtake and capture him. Mrs. Foote has

The water in the James river has recently been very high, in many places overflowing the banks, and it appears that it has washed away a considerable portion of the bulkhead of the Dutch Gap canal, which the explosion on New Year day failed to remove. It is said that a stream ten feet wide and several feet deep now flows through it. Deserters from Lee's army report that some of his troops have lately been sent from Richmond to oppose Sherman in South Carolina.

A detachment of Early's rebel army, under General Rosser, made an attack on Beverly, West Virginia, on last Wednesday, and, after an obstinate resistance on the part of the small national force stationed there, cap tured it and made prisoners of a considerable portion of the garrison, and soon after moved off

Nothing definite regarding the programme of the mi sions to Richmond of Mr. F. P. Blair, Sr., and General Singleton has yet been made public, General Singleton was expected to reach the rebel capital yesterday. Mr. Blair has not yet returned to Washington.

A Halifax, N. S., despatch states that the late rebe pirate Tallahassee, now changed to a blockade runner, and called the Chameleon, is under arrest at Bermuda The blockade runners Owl, Stagg, Charlotte, Maria Campbell, Whisper, Susan, Bierne and Dieppe, are also at Bermuda, and the Colonel Lamb is at Nassau. Forty-three blockade ruppers have been lost out of seventy-one which have visited Bermuda during the past year.

A decision on the validity of Jeff. Davis' commission to the Lake Erie pirate Burleigh is to be given in the court in Toronto, Canada, on next Tuesday.

# EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Chins, from Queenstown January 1, reached this port yesterday morning. Her news is two

Although the news of the fall of Savannah had not "strategy" and boldness and the bravery and endurance of his troops in the most decided terms. Indeed, as our London correspondent remarks, even the London Times had "hedged" on the subject of the war, and was likely to take the lead as an English supporter of the Union

Shorman's triumph was regarded in Paris as of the very highest consequence, and some prominent rebels in that city declared that if the State of Georgia permitted Savannah to be taken there was little hope for the con-The prospect of a war between reunited America and

Great Britain was beginning to loom up in political circles both in London and Paris-Canada was pointed to as the The London Post, Lord Palmerston's Cabinet organ,

continues its denunciation of "foreign marauders" in the United States from Canada.

The Pope's encyclical letter produced a profound sen ention in England, France, Italy and Belgium, and feeling was fast extending to other countries. Consols closed in London, December 31, at 89% for

money. The Liverpool cotton market was quiet, with rather a better tone, on the 31st ultimo. Breadstoffs were quiet and steady and provisions steady the same The steamship Edinburg, from Liverpool on the 25th

and Queenstown on the 29th of December, arrived at this port last night. CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, petitions for a reduction of

the duty on imported books and paper; for a Territorial

Virginia; and for relief for the soldiers captured in Colonel Streight's raid into Georgia, and who are now ferred. A petition to have a lost government bond made good, elicited the information from the Chairman of the Finance Committee, that the Secretary of the Treasury had indicated his intention to make good the loss of bonds after the lapse of a year or so, but if Treasury notes were The Secretary of War was directed to report the number of men furnished by the States under the call of July last for five hundred thousand men. The Consular Ap propriation bill was then passed, all propositions for in-crease of salaries being defeated. The resolution direct-ing suspension of pay and emoluments of Colonel Chiv-ington's command, until their conduct towards Indians

in Colorado shall be investigated, was adopted, and, after an executive sassion, the Senate adjourned till Monday. ed from the Washington correspondent of the New York
Tribune, complaining that the military censor of the telethe removal of General Butler to pass over the wires, while the correspondent of the Hamalo obtained the same information at headquarters, and published it some days in advance of all the other papers; also praying the mails. The subject was referred to the Judiciar; mittee. The debate on the constitution the subject was postponed for two weeks from Tuesday next. A memorial from New York merchants, to the fire claims of 1845 paid, was presented, and after transacting some important business the House adjourned

THE LEGISLATURE. In the State Senate yesterday Mr. Laimbeer presented petition numerously signed by citizens of this city sking for an investigation into the affairs of the city de partments. The bills reported favorably were those con firming the Bounty act of the New York Supervisors incorporating the State Building Association, and to amend the law relative to the assessment of bank stock. The bills introduced were to amend the charter of the Transit Life Insurance Company; providing for the re-payment of moneys illegally collected by the Health doners of New York; making appropriations to the New York dispensaries; amending the charter of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents; also to enable qualified voters of this State in the militar service of the United States to vote in the field, and er ten or more are together they to choose their

Monday evening.

In the Assembly the concurrent resolutions of thanks o Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas and Ad negative. A resolution of thanks to General Butler was introduced, which was laid on the table under the rule. Bills were noticed in relation to taxes in New York; for a railroad in 125th street; also legalizing cer Bills were introduced to incorporate the New York and Brooklyn Railroad and Ferry Company; to incorporate the Corn Exchange and Warehouse Security Company; to legalize resolutions of the Common Council of New York relative to the conveyance of land to the Gorman Hospi tal; also to amend the charter of the German Savings Bank of New York. Adjourned to Monday evening, a

#### MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Another meeting of the Chamber of Commerce com nittee having in charge the matter of furnishing supplie to the suffering poor of Savannah was held voste thirty-five thousand dollars were announced. Two steamers are now leading with provisions for this purpose the Daniel Webster at the foot of Canal street, and the Re bec. a Clyde at the foot of Wall street-and both will sail. within the next two or three days. The latter will prob bly be able to get off to-day or to-morrow. The Produce Exchange committee are co-operating with the Chember of Commerce committee, and both are hard at work. Up to vesterday morning the contributions in Boston for the elief of the Savannah sufferers had reached twenty-five

housand dollars.

In the case of Bridget Sexton versus Morgan O'Brien. before Judge Barbour, in the Superior Court, where the plaintiff sued to recover five thousand dollars damages for an alleged breach of promise of marriage, the jury yes terday rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, assessing the damages at five hundred dollars.

large and stendy. Last week there were about a dozen wills admitted to probate. In one of them—that of James Ferguson—seven hundred dollars is given to the Sisters of the Holy Cross Society of the Twenty-third

A large calendar of cases was disposed of vesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Ira Bride was convicted reputable house in Greene street on the 3d inst., and sent to the State Prison for two years. James Caddell, a pleaded guilty to the third grade of that offence. was sentenced to the State Prison for two years, and literally crawled from the bar to the priconers' dock. Patrick Clark, who pleaded guilty to picking the pocket wo years. Thomas H. Harris, a notorious picknocket. who abstracted the portemonnale of Mrs. McGuire in a adroad car, was sent to the State Prison for three years and six months. John W. Oliver, a clerk in a hotel in ew Orleans, was charged with stealing a cost from An tonic Roger: but the evidence to sustain the prosecution was so slight that the prosecuting officer consented to hi discharge. Charles Boyle was tried and acquitted of a charge of carrying a slungshot. Other pleas of minor importance were put in, and the parties remanded for sen

terday by the police magistrates - Charles C. Marsh, a clerk in Lord & Taylor's store, in Grand street, was committed to the Tombs charged with purloining seven hun dred dollars worth of goods from his employers. J. P. White, druggist, corner of Columbia and Rivington streets, and Frank W. Harris, of 220 East Fifty third street, alleged to have been receivers of these stoler goods, were also arrested, and the former was committed o the Tombs and the latter required to give two thou sand dollars bail. Dr. John Frederich, of 827 Water street, was required to give bail to answer the aint of a popular patent medicine manufacturer, who charges Frederich with counterfeiting hi A Baxter street junk dealer named Daniel Ca pell was arrested and required to give one thousand dol lars bail to answer a charge of having stolen, or received knowing them to be stolen, two hundred dollars worth of school books belonging in Grammar School No. 30. Richard Blake and Daniel McCormick were sent to the Penitentiary for acting in a disorderly manner and destroying property in a restaurant in West Thirty-ninth street, and threatening to shoot the proprietor thereof domestic named Margaret Atkins was committed for trial on the complaint of her late employer, Mr. Samuel H. Thurston, of Fourth avenue, who charges her with tealing from his house one hundred and twenty-five dolare worth of jwelry, wearing apparel, &c. Counterfeit three dollar bills on the State Bank of

Camden, N. J., were put in circulation in this city last

The new School Inspectors held a caucus last evening There were fifteen present in all. The programme of heir future action was clearly defined. The pr were most harmonious as well as prompt, though

A meeting of roceivers and shippers of leaf tobacco was held in this city on Thursday to protest against the export duty of forty per cent on that commodity recently proposed in Congress, and a committee was appointed to proceed to Washington to confer with the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee on the subj A special meeting of the Kings county Board of Super-

cleors was held last evening to consider measures for procuring additional funds wherewith to pay bounties to volunteers. It was announced that the county certifi-cates of indebtedness issued for this purpose and now ontstanding amount to one million five hundred and four thousand dollars. To resistent these a set of resolutions submitted proposes to levy a special tax. Decision o the matter was postponed till next meeting. A new en-relment is now being made in the county, and assurances rected basis the quota will be reduced.

Frederick Douglass, the colored orator, delivered an address last evening in the Cooper Institute, in favor of granting to the negro the elective franchise. It's become was racy and was listened to with interest by a large audi-

Bishop Thomas C. Brownell, of Connecticut, presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in America.

died at his residence in Hartford, Conn., yesterday morninstead of a State government for the loyal section of ing, in the eighty sixth year of his age.

The stock market was heavy yesterday. Government securities were dult. Gold was feverish and slightly de-

> There was but little business accomplished vesterday especially in imported merchandise. Domestic produce was dull and generally lower, though but a moderate Change the flour market was quiet, and closed at about Phorsday's prices. Wheat was inactive and prices nomi al. Corn was firm but quiet, while oats were dull eclining. The pork market was more active, but unraics. Lard steady and in fair demand. Whiskey t less active and scarcely so firm. Freights were quiet.

tant Document of the Century. We published yesterday the full text of the Pope's encyclical letter, dated at Rome on the 8th of December last. This document is of transcendent importance to all Christendom. There has been no religious manifesto of equal gravity during the century. Every Roman Catholic throughout the world-and in what part of the world are they not to be found?will study the letter with anxious interest. The grant of a plenary indulgence for one nonth, to the faithful of both sexes throughout the universe, concludes the manifesto, and would secure for it universal attention even if the subjects upon which it treats were not of so striking and popular a character. Aroused at length to the radical and revolutionary spirit of the age, and recognizing the encroachments made upon the spiritual domain of the Church of Rome, the Pope has overcome that desire for ofium cum dignitate, so natural to his years, and thunders forth a vicerous protest against the isms of the day. A spectacle so sublime may well startle and astonish the present practical generation. To many the Pope has seemed a mere figure-head, and many others had forgotten all about his existence; but on a sudden he has broken his long silence, and now stands boldly forward in the full consciousness of his powers and of his ability to wield them.

Paradoxical as the statement may appear

this manifesto against revolution is itself revo-

lutionary. Should it be carried out with the same vigor as it is written, it will reform Christendom and regenerate the Roman Catholic Church. The publication of such a document was not determined upon without ample and mature reflection, and, doubtless, some idea of its tendency was communicated to the most prominent Catholics of Europe long before its actual appearance. Only upon this hypothesis can we comprehend manifesto of Maximilian in regard to the church property in Mexico, recently printed in our columns. Coming from a Catholic country to reign in another Catholic country, with the blessing of the Pope resting upon him, Maximilian would not be likely to do anything displeasing to the supreme Head of the Church. We may consider, therefore, that his order to investigate the titles to the church property in Mexico, and to restore to the original owners all that was not willingly donated, was in effect the forerunner of the encyclical letter, and partially explains its meaning. The Pope has discovered, as we have often assured him, that it is better to give up the material power of the Church in order to retain the spiritual, than to risk both in a seless struggle for the mere earthly part of her possessions. Maximilian has inaugurated this idea in distant Mexico, and now the Pope announces it from Rome. United Italy has found a capital in Florence, and the impetuous Italians will no longer clamor to be led against the Imperial City. France is about withdrawing her troops from around the Papal throne, and no new bayonets will be needed to protect a spiritual monarch who rules the hearts and consciences, rather than the bodies, of his subjects. Little by little the temporalities of the the process of reform approaches completion

the spiritual power will shine more and more

brightly, until it gloriously illumines the

whole world, like a sun of peace and righteous-

ness, bearing universal blessings upon its If this interpretation of the design of the Holy Father be correct, his plans will be successful. All the errors, the failures, the dangers of the Catholic Church have arisen rather from her temporal than from her spiritual connections. In this country, where she has studiously avoided entangling alliances with the State or with political factions, her power has been gradually and immensely increased. During this war her bishops and priests have strictly obeyed the rule which commands them to respect the government under which they live. A remarkable instance of this occurred some time ago, when Archbishop Hughes, of New York, and Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, exchanged letters-the one in favor of the Union, the other in favor of the so-called confederacy, but both agreeing in their devotion to the Roman Catholic religion. Many of the other churches, on the contrary, have identified themselves with the very isms which the Pope so emphatically rebukes. Some of the are intimately connected with those political parties which "promise liberty, while they are slaves to corruption." Under the patronage of these churches are published those "pestilent books, pamphlets and journals which deceive the people and wickedly lie." Their ministers go from the pulpit to the political rostrum, and from the stump to the pulpit. They introduce their politics into religion, but keep the amenities of religion out of their politics. They ally themselves with every new notion, and think more of increasing their salaries than of increasing the number of true converts. The consequence of all this is, that while the Roman Catholic Church has steadlly advanced in this country, all the other churches have deteriorated. Should the same policy be pursued by the Church in Europe we shall see the same result. The Pope has evidently been informed of our progress; but if he were to visit us, or to remove here permanently, he would understand us better. Certainly the new era of Catholicism would be greatly advanced if the Head of the Church were to come to this New World and bimself assist the reform by his presence. But, whether he comes to America or remains at Rome, the Pope will assuredly regenerate the Church and reorganize society if he persists in the scheme which he has so grandly announced, and which now challenges

ENGLISH IDEAS OF PRACE.—The absurd secesh invention that somebody had heard in London that somebody had said in Paris that about the 4th of March England and France would recognize Jeff. Davis, is best answered by our

the attention of the civilized world.

latest news from Europe. According to this authentic information England is getting more and more anxious from day to day to avoid a quarrel with the United States, and Louis Napoleon has his hands full. The prevailing desire of peace in England and France is to keep the peace with the United States. The English are beginning to express their fears concerning Canada, and Napoleon is doubtless wondering what is to become of Mexico.

THE STREET CLEANING TROUBLE-THE DE-ISION OF THE COURT TO-DAY .- For the last two or three days the street cleaning question has been agitating the public mind in a new form. The ill-advised action of Mr. Hecker in getting out an injunction to prevent the pay of wages to workmen for labor had and perform brought that gentleman into temporary, but rather serious trouble. There need have been no difficulty at all about the matter; and we are glad that it is to be definitely disposed of to-day. Judge Ingraham, before whom the argument were heard on Thursday last, having taken the papers, has promised to render his judgment this morning. It is manifest to common sense that Hecker's injunction will be removed and the wages of the laboring people paid. It was obtained through the promptings of a self-con-stituted body of men, who have no right to interfere with such a matter. It is true that every taxpayer has the privilege of getting out an injunction for good reason; but the public will not submit to the unnecessary interference of a self-constituted society when the laws are sufficient to meet all the exigencies of the case. If there be any complaints against the City Inspector let them be presented in the proper form; and, if sustained, the Governor is authorized to act in the premises. This was the proper way to have ettled the matter; but, as it now stands, we have no doubt that it will be disposed of to-day. No judge will ever sanction such proceedings as those inaugurated by an irresponsible body of citizens through one of their own members The injunction will therefore be discharged, and the wages now due will be paid.

It is necessary that something should be done. Our streets are in a most filthy condition, dangerous to the health of the whole community. The gutters and sidewalks are filled and covered with mud and ashes. which should be instantly removed. And this has been the result of the untoward interference of the Citizens' Association in matters which they do not understand, and with which they really have nothing to do.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND ?- Major General Sickles, we learn, was suddenly summoned to Washington two days since, and was observed entering and leaving more than one of the departments in a rather mysterious way. He returned to New York on Tuesday of this week, and ordered a stateroom aboard the Costa Rica, bound for Aspinwall. Yesterday noon he embarked, attended by a single aid-de-camp and an orderly, and by this time he is well out at sea. The General is not on the road to California, for we have discovered that he has been ordered abroad, but where, we must leave to the conjecture of the guld nuncs. It is certain that a man of the General's position and admitted ability is not sent out of the United States at a juncture like this unless he has a task assigned to him. But here we are a prey to conjecture again. If we had any clue to his destination: If we knew a gunboat was waiting for him at Aspinwall to carry him to Vera Crus or to Rio Janeiro or, at Panama, to carry him to Lima, then we could say the General was going to look into the intrigues always bearing against us in Mexico, or to put his finger on the sore spot in the Florida affair; or, perhaps, to thwart Spanish designs against Peru, who may have asked advice and assistance from Old Abe, we really do not know where the General is going, or what he is to do, we are obliged to drop the subject: but, as a mystery is just the sort of thing we love to explore, we give General Sickles due notice that our correspondents in Mexico and Central and South America will be on the alert the moment he puts his foot ashore; and be must know how to keep a State secret well, indeed, if he can elude or mislead us very long.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.-It appears o us that the House of Representatives is wasting time in its protracted discussion of the proposed amendment of the federal constitution declaring slavery abolished and forever interdicted throughout the United States. The constitutionality and the expediency of this proposition are so plain that they need no abored arguments to prove them so. If the friends of the measure are hesitating for fear they may fail of the necessary two-thirds in pushing the vote, the best thing they can do is to postpone the resolution for a while until the opposition shall have had a few more conrincing arguments in its favor from Generals Grant, Sherman and Thomas, and from Jeff. Davis. "OLD ABE'S" ADVANTAGE AS A CIVILIAN OVER JEFF. DAVIS AS A SOLDIER.-According to the

Richmond Examiner the greatest misfortune to "the confederacy" has been and is, "that its first President was, or thought himself to be, a military man. If he had been some worthy planter, who never was either at West Point or Mexico, and had no special qualification save manly straightforward Southern spirit, then he would have never thought himself competent to plan distant campaigns or interfere with generals in the field." But Mr. Day is studied war at West Point, and one day in Mexico he formed his regiment of two hundred and fifty men into the shape of a V, and, continues this Richmond critic, "we feel its evil fects to this day. If we are to perish, the verdict of posterity will be, 'Died of a V.'" The reader will thus perceive the advantage which we possess in "old Abe" over Jeff. Davis. The one has found out that he knows nothing of the art of war, and leaves its management to General Grant, while the other, in his vain conceit that he is a great soldier, has brought his armies, his confederacy and himself to the verge of destruction.

NOT A BAD IDEA. IF HONESTLY CARRIED OUT .-Mr. Laimbeer, in the Senate at Albany, yesterday presented a petition, numerously signed by wealthy citizens of New York, asking for an immediate investigation into the affairs of the city departments. To this there can be no honest objection, provided we have an bonest investigation. But we have some reason to fear, from the immensity of the public plunder of this city, that a legislative committee of inquiry will

be apt to degenerate into a committee of the lobby for a new division of the spoils. Let the experiment be tried, however; for it may possibly result in such disclosures as will wake up our taxpayers and set them vigorously to the work of reform.

### AID FOR SAVANNAH.

Movements of the Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange Committees-Steamers Loading-Colonel Allen at

re over, will have plenty of the necessaries of life-nanks to the generosity and magnanimity of the North Two steamers are now receiving their cargoos of provisions and other articles on board, viz. :—the Rebecca Clyde, a foot of Canal street. One will go under the ausi the Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange committees, while the other will be sent out by Colone Julian Allen, the agent appointed by the people of Savan nah, with the sanction and by the authority of Major

General Sherman. The Chamber of Co. ok yesterday, Mr. J. R. McCurdy in the chair. The inutes of last meeting were read and approved, the fo

lowing subscriptions to Edwin Parsons...... George Hall...... Pabri & Chauncey.... Howland & Aspinwall Metropolitan Insurance Co. 250
Prown Bros. & Co. 500
Babrock Bros. & Co. 1,000
H. B. Clafflin & Co. 1,000
L. P. Morton. 250
G. W Insurance Co. 1,000
Paul Spofford. 500
G. W Insurance Co. 1,000
Pacific Mail SS. Co. 1,000
Columbia Ins. Co. 1,000
Orient Ins. Co. 250
Un on Mutual Ins. Co. 500 B. Livingston.... A. Vose, Jr.... Otis, De Roy & Co. Duarnd al Life Ins. Co.. d Manufactur

remove any wrong impressions which might have gone abroad relative to Colonel Allen. In conversation that day with Captain Allen McLane, President of the Pacific Steamship Company, that gentleman had spoken in the most complimentary terms of Colonel Allen, whom he had known for several years.

After some further remarks on the same topic the mat-

The cash contributions to the Savannah aid fund up to last evening reached \$30,000.

The New School Officers.
CAUGUS OF, THE INSPECTORS—THE PROGRAMME
AGRIED UPON, ETC. Inspectors took place last evening in the ball of the Board of Education. The meeting was entirely infor-

mal; but the programme agreed upon will und regulate the future action of these important officer districts in the city, were present:—R. M. Perley, B. P. Woods, Robert Ennever, D. W. Allen, Henry Clausen, J.

Woods, Kobert Knnever, D. W. Allen, Henry Causen, J. G. Fletzin, Andrew Mills, James Kelly, Hosoa B. Perkins, Dr. W. B. Eager, J. H. Anthon, John Otterson, George Duroche, J. G. Keys and Robert Fale.

The Clerk of the Board of Education, Thomas Boese, was also present, and was very efficient in explaining the workings of the school system, the difficulties to be expected by the gentleman present in the discharge of their duties as inspectors, and in suggesting the rules which it would be advisable for them to adopt and follow.

would be advisable for them to adopt and follow.

The law provides that two inspectors shall attend the examination of teachers and certify the fact before diplomas can be awarded to the that here. It was agreed that Saturdays should be the day on which these examinations should be made, and that each cand date for the certificate of a teacher must have a testimonial from at least three reputable citizens of the district in which the candidate resides, as to moral character, &c.

It was also agreed that before the Inspectors sign any bill for repairs, exceeding \$20, it must have the approval of the trustees of the ward in which the work is done, and the Superintendent of School Buildings.

Mr. Busic remarked that it would be well to keep a watch over the action of trustees in this way.

Mr. Psunris replied that he felt secure about his ward, because there is purity and honor enough at Washington Heights to cover up all the iniquity with which it may be tainted.

Dr. Ezona suggested that the pay rolls for teachers'

be tained.

Dr. Eacast suggested that the pay rolls for teachers salaries should only be signed when the clerk of the Board of Education certifies that they are correct. This was also agree to.

roard of Education certifies that they are correct. This was also agree to.

Mr. Punkins suggested that some time in each month should be designated in which to meet for the purpose of straing the pay rolls, which was likewise agreed upon.

Mr. Astron suggested that the signature of bills and pay rolls should always be made at the hall of the Board of Education, which was also consusted in

pay rolls should always be made at the hall of the Board of Education, which was also concurred in. It was finally agreed that the course intended to be pursued should be printed, for the purpose of circulation among the inspectors and other school officers.

The spect period: harmony percaded the meeting, and the deliberation and frankness with which each proposition was discussed formed a marked contrast to the proceedings of most of our public boards. The promptness of action, too, when the marits or demerits of each proposition became reasonably clear, was likewise a noticeable feature, and seemed to foreshadow an improved as well as a new regime of the school system of the city.

The leading spirits of the meeting were Mesers. Perkins, anthon and Eager.

The Draft in Kings County.

At a special meeting of the Kings County Board of Su-pervisors, held last evening, the special committee on the subject of disposing of the county bonds for the pur pose of paying bounties submitted a report, in which they state that the banks and individuals holding certifi they state that the banks and individuals holding certificates of indebtedness, with a few exceptions, are not willing to accept bonds in place of the evidences of county indebtedness they now hold, but wish the county to redeem the certificates held by them. The committee likewise express the belief that it is impossible to negatiate loans to any amount from other parties until these certificates are provided for, except at ruinous rates and to the ruin of the county credit. The committee find that the total amount of certificates issued by the county and outstanding at this date (January 12, 1865) to be \$1,504,000. Should this be funded and bonds issued at neven per cent, it will require a levy of \$106,280 in each year's taxes to meet the interest on the same. The committee find that the law of February 9, 1884, authorizes the Board to lay a special tax to pay bounties. They therefore recommend such action, and present the following resolutions:—

The subject, after some discussion, was laid over until the next meeting, when it will be acted upon. The gene-ral sentiment of the Board, as expressed, appears to be in favor of a direct tax.

ral sentiment of the Board, as expressed, appears to be in favor of a direct tax.

THE COMMITTEE SENT TO WASHINGTON.

Supervisor Booth, of the connectice sent to Washing, ton, made a verbal report to the effect that they had received assurances that the quots of the county would be reduced upon the basis of the corrected enrolment. All improper asmes are to be erused from the lists, including the names of those on fermer lists who cannot now be found. The Supervisors had been busy with the work of procuring exemption papers, which were to be presented to the provost marshals to-day. By next meeting he was in hopes to give something definite as to the quota and the assignments to different wards and towns. The report was accepted, and the Board adjourned until Saturday, the 21st list.

Cape Race Closed Till Spring. St. Jones, N. P., Jan. 13, 1866. The telegraph office at Cape Race has been closed u the opening of navigation in the spring.

# WEST VIRGINIA

Rosser's Rebel Raid on Beverly---The Town Captured,

Mr. Theodore C. Wilson's Despatch.

The expected raid of General Rosser, which was ret use of the stormy weather and the height of the has at length come off. This time he moved gainst the post at Beverly Court House, where an ea phere, is reported to have gained a temporary

ompelled to retreat precipitately.

The details of the engagement have not yet reached us

The fight took place at daylight on the morning of the

The Press Despatch

Western that the garrison at Beverly, West Virginis, was stacked on the morning of the 11th first, by a force of the enomy under General Rossor. The town and a large portion of the force defending it were captured. The aurabase of the force defending it were captured. tured. The numbers of the enemy are not stated

A later despatch confirms the above, but states the enemy has again retreated whence they came.

# GRANT.

Mr. S. Cadwallader's Despatch CITY POINT, Jan. 7, 1866

One feature of the system of arbitrary arrests in rated in the loval States since the beginning of the was seems to have escaped public attention. Scores and hun dreds of men have been wrongfully arrested as deserter torn rudely and suddenly from home and business, trans guardhouse days and weeks with the fifthiest and most degraded of our species, and finally released from our against them. In many instances they have been denied ing their innoceuce. The most superficial examination the merest inquiry into references, would have say the individual the burning shame of prison treatment, and the government the humiliation of having unjusting oppressed its subjects. These instances have come so common that the press should be no longer silent The country should know the abuses and correct them out a myth, and individual liberty found alone "in sone and story."

this army, in rags, squalor, flith and vermin, to be finally discharged by the authorities as guiltiess of the offences for which they were arrested, away from home, siek, friendiess, penniless and dependent on the overtaxed facilienco and transportation. Instances and names will be given if desired, where respectable laboring men, who left their daily avocation half clothed, intending but a few me-

must be regarded as prima faces evidence that they belong to the army. When it is remembered that a vast number of those sent are deserters, bounty jumpers and substitutes, who resort to every trick to establish their citizenship and non-enlistment, it will be understood how exceedingly difficult it becomes for the innocent man, so that way from home, to procure the necessary proofs to obtain his discharge from confinement.

The want of proper accommodations in the field for the comfort of this class of mon—the utter impossibility, indeed, of furnishing them with the necessaries and comforts of life to which they have been accustomed—induced discases; and when their innocence is finally established, and they are returned to their homes, it is too often with impaired health and broken constitutions.

The cvil can only be remedied in the loyal States by punishing officers who allow their subordinates to arrest men arbitrarily, and who themselves send these men forward without a proper examination and a reasonable probability that they are deserters from some particular regiment or command. No person should be paid a reward for his own rascality.

We know that the attention of the military authorities having this matter in charge has been called to these abuses of the military power in the North, and we trust the evil will be corrected. But to avoid all risk, we advise every laboring man—every man acceptable to the clasms of military service.

The Press Despatch. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 11, 1865

The heavy rains which have fallen for the past week have swollen the James river to several feet above the usual height, and the low grounds along the banks of the The river is full of floating debrie, a great deal of which

I learned last evening that these high tides had caused

an opening in the bulkhead of the canal, and that a

omes from above the canal.

an opening in the bulkhead of the canal, and that a stream of water now flows through it some eight or tea, feet wide and several deep, the elements thus combining to accomplish what engineering skill had failed to do.

The pontoon bridges at Aiken's Landing and Deep Bottom were both torn from their moorings yesterday, and travel was thus interrupted most of the day; but towards evening they were replaced and travel resumed.

This morning the mail boat struck the bridge at Deep Bottom, carrying away a portion of it, but doing no damage to the boat.

There were no Richmond papers obtained yesterday, the rebels refusing to exchange, owing, it is believed, to their containing news which they did not reliab.

About thirty deserters came in yesterday. They represent that rebel forces have been sent from Richmond to South Carolina to meet Sherman.

Message of the Governor of Wisconsin. MADISON, Wis., Jan. 12, 1988.

The Legislature of Wisconsin organized yesterday, the cenate electing F. M. Stewart, Clerk, and — Williams Sergeant at Arms; and the Assembly electing W. W Field, Speaker; John E. Dean, Clerk, and A. Wilcon, Sergeant at Arms, all Unionists.

The Governor's message was delivered in joint conven ion of the two houses to-day. It presents a comprehen sive view of the state of public affairs. The State debt is \$2,500,000, all but \$100,000 of which was incurred for is \$2,500,000, all but \$100,000 of which was incurred for war purposes, mainly for extra pay to the families of volunteers, for which \$615,694 were expended lass year. The total receipts are \$2,556,643, and the disbursements \$2,443,038. Very little of the contingent fund for the relies of sick and wounded soldiers has been expended. Wisconsia has furnished 75,153 men to the army, busides hundred days' troops, and has now in the service 42,162. The amendment of the militia laws, the disfranchisement of those who flee from the draft, and the extension of the soldiers' suffrage law, and the taking of the census are recommented. The State behaveled institutions are all in a flourishing condition. The message concludes with an argument in favor of the abolition of slavery, and just and patriotic remarks on the war, its causes and consequences.

Steamer Sunk.

The steamer Diligent, from Memphis for Helena, sunk on the 10th, near the latter place. The boat and cargo, including a number of cattle, are a total loss. The bos

was valued at twenty thousand dollars.

Eighty bales of cotton arrived to day from Memphis.